VOL. LVIII.-NO. 202.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1891.-TEN PAGES,

PLANS FOR RANSOM FOILED.

A RICH CETTERS OF DETROIT KIN-PAPPED PROM HIS OWN HOME

South Perries Entled Away at Night by sheed Mont Captive for Nearly & Day, and then Beleased in the Darkness Publicity Made the Case Mopeless for the Eldnappere-Their Prisoner Was design his Chack for \$15,000, and nice 4 Hote for \$15,000, and Asking that the Honey be Paid for his Release

PETROIT. March 20.—Joseph Perries, prowit, and worth \$800,000, was called to his door by a stranger about 10 o'clock last night with a message purporting to come from an admate friend, who was reported to be ill and district friend, which is attendance.

If Perries left his home with the stranger.

weed a carriage with him, and went away. half-clock this morning the doorbell was and an envelope was thrust in by a young man, who immediately disappeared. The envelope contained a check for \$15,000 to the Peninsular Bank, of which Mr. Perinsular Bank, all a large stockholder, essemble you not for \$15,000 parable in fire spentissory note for \$15,000 parable in five days and a letter to Mr. Perrien's nephew. Mr. ayand a letter to Mr. Perrien's nephew. Mr. figurelbacher. advising him to each the deat and negotiate, or falling either, to raise \$15,000 on his own property, to be paid as a ransom for Mr. Perrien, who was being held captive. The letter appeared a rendezvous at which the money might be paid this evening.

About 8:30 this evening, however, Mr. Perrice recied into the millinery store of his nince on Gratiot avegue, fully two miles from where be lives. His face was white and he was dared He could not give any account of himself or where he had been. His nices took him down to his house after he had been partially resteed to his senses; there he told the following

"As soon as I got into the coupé it was sriven in the direction of my friend's resitogipted to get out, but the coupé was being driven too fast.

"At the corner of Gratiot and Staubin aveauss the coups stopped for an instant, and a maj entered from each side. Each had his face saled by a half mask, and each held a revolver in his hand. They threatened to shoot if i made any outery, and I was allent. Scarcehad ther got in when they produced a big hat and drew it down over my bead to my west, and I was driven about a half hour, and only know that the carriage turned several

The At length the carriage stopped and I was half led and half dragged into a house with the sack still over my bead. When inside my sagter removed the sack and sat me down at a table where I was commanded to write at the dictation, and I wrote the letters and cheeks sent to Albert.
"They then took me to a room and one of

them sat down while I went to bed as they orsered. I must have gone to sleep after a time. The man was still there when I went to sleep, and another man there this moroing.

"They brought my meals, but did not leave me sione at any time. This afternoon two men manisto the ream, and joined the one who had been watching me, but they were all, which and counted greatly disturbed about the first had been watched whispered consultations all the time, beeping their revolvers proministic time.

Superity objection appeared to make them very not and they discussed a matter of interest. I was provided with my supper and shortly ster nightful two of the men commanded no to pressure to move I was again placefolded and I heard a carriage drive to the door. I was hustled jate it, and. with a man on each side of me. started of I know not where. After a ride of I few minutes one of the cartors said: "If the dammed newspapers had not made seh a stink about this we would have been all to thrown out on the ground and the off my eyes and saw the same en the seat who drove me I learned that I was at the corner of to avenue and Thirteenth street, clear the city from my home, and I took a car. Yes, I was not maltreated, but I am so g'ac that the matter was made public."

Mr. Persion is still very ill from his scare sad a doctor is in attendance. He is a bache-its. St years old, and extensive y interested in it ladustries. His story is accepted as trustworthy, and the

are maki g every effort to find those who kidnapped him.

BLOWING A GALE ON SHORE A Yory High Tide Was Expected to Do Much Domage This Morning.

Assury Park. March 20.—The wind has blows with great force directly on altere all between Point Pleasant City and the The beary wind has enused an extremely high such it was rumored to-night that a large schooler had been blown ashers near Belmar. bai no wreck could be found. The surf has fun over the beach between the ocean and Deal I ate and filled the lake up even with the bottom of the bridge of the New York and Lens Branch Railroad. Between Scabright and the Highlands of Navesink the ocean has made a slight cut across Sandy Hook penia-sula and is running over into the Shrewsbury River. If the high winds continue, no little damage will be done to-night at high tide.

RED BANE, March 30 .- Everybody who pre eds to know anything about weather is saytesds to know anything about weather is sayise that we are in for another big storm and
the Wait is blowing hard from the east, rines 3
voice it has been blowing a gala. People livstates the water front are arranging things
of a high tide to merrow morning. At Beawath things look had for property owners on
the seran irrat. George B. Bandt, who lives
leve was notified to-day that the bulkhead of the
bettern thouse was giving away, and that the
beather shouse was giving away, and that the
sense was in danger. The furniture was being
mered out this afternoon and it is feared tomerew's tide will undermine the main atrueties. There is a vessel schore opposite Hollywas. The steamer feachird, advertised to
eave here at 13 o clock to-day, did not leave
her per on account of the sterm.

The California Bribery Investigation,

Magnameuro, March 20.—The committee investigating the allegations of bribery in connection with the Sepaterial contest this morning examined Cashier McKennie of the Freezo Loan and Savings Bank, who identified the torn checks found among the identified the torn checks found among the imports in the waste banks for the State librarian a young as those of his bank.

***. D. Bauling, paying teller of the Freezo Sank, identified the torn checks and the handwriting of the clerk. The cashier produced writing of the clerk. The cashier produced writing of the clerk. The cashier produced the santy, which showed that he had remited a santy, which showed that he had remited to the Orretaer-Woolworth Bank in Bank i test this morning examined Cashier McKenzi

Making Way Material in Conada. Quanto, March 20.—For some unknown seen remarkable activity is shown it the Government cartridge factory The factory is rupning full and croses have been received from the course for the immediate establishment of a factor to manufacture large flartin-Henry simmunities. The rush erders for war material without known cause excite comment among militamen.

HURBAH FOR THE HON. A. W. SPATES! He Mas a Schome for Getting Millions and

The Hon. A. Worth Spates is going to make at least a million dollars this spring, if his name is not being used without his knowledge and if his plans do not go awry. It is fair to presume that he is not now a rich man, as his name is not known to the general public and caused be found in either the New York directory or the Brooklyn directory. He has a de of agents out canvassing the town for subscriptions to pay him for corrupting the egislature. This is a copy of the agreement that his agents are asking the principal business men of New York to sign:

The subscribers hereby promise and agree, each for himself, to pay to see Hom. A. Worth Spates, and those who may be a sociated with him, the sum of \$44 as compensation in full for all services and expenses to as compensation in full for all services and expenses to be incurred in propuring the passage of an act by the General Assembly of New York, regulating and limiting the charges for telephone service in this State that the cost for each instrument shall not exceed \$500. per annum—one-fourth of this subscription to be paid
as soon as IOO subscribers is this arresment shall have
been obtained, and the balance when the act shall be
passed by bath Houses of the Legis ature and receive
the approval of the Covernor.

In no case is the subscription to be paid to other than
the collector

James C. Tire is the agent who was canrassing lower Broadway below Wall street yesterday. His collection book was marked No. 8, and he showed in it the names of 125 firms marked " paid." He had, therefore, col-

It is more easy to see that this man Spates has hit upon an easy way of making a fortune than it is to calculate the extent of the fortune he will make. Agent Tire said that he had only a small district, that the whole State of New York was out up into similar districts and that the scheme was taking like wildfire. If be told the truth, Mesars. Gould and Astor. Bookefeller, Huntington, and all the rest of the millionaires, including the Duke of Westminuter, will have to hide their diminished heads when Epates sums up his gains. It does not matter what becomes of the telephone bill at Albany; the preliminary payment of #5 a head, collected from all the firms and families that use the telephone, will put Spates well up in the list of millionaires. It may be found, however, that there is no such man, or, if there that he does not know what is being done in his name.

The Telephone Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation decided yesterday also to take a hand in telephone legislation. They decided to dock the 7,000 telephone subscribers something like \$2 each, and with this \$14,000 go to Albany with a special committee and see to it that a bill calling for lower telephone rates is passed. The questions now are how many of the 7,000 will consent to be docked, and how many will consent to send their money to this committee.

M'RINLEY WILLING TO BE GOVERNOR. He Armires the Work of the Slat Congress

and Defends the Force Bill. ROCHESTER, March 20.-Mr. McKinley, who denight, when questioned relative to his intentions regarding the Gubernstorial nomination in Ohio said it would probably be offered him, and that he would accept, although he did not have any particular desire for the honor. He said that Gov. Campbell would probably be renominated by the Democrats.
Mr. McKinley said that Roger Q. Mills ought

to have the Speakership, assuming that the elections were determined on the tarriff issue.
"But I don't think." he said, "that they will give it to him. The outlook for protection is entirely satisfactory." Speaking of the work of Congress, he said: The Fifty-first Congress has done more

public business than any Congress since the public business than any Congress since the days of the war. If you know of anything which the Bouse of Representatives has falled to do I wish you would name it.

It wasn't our fault that the Scante did not pass that great bill of rights which would have gasured the right of every man to suffrage. That question will not down. We propose to have honest suffrage as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

We only ask that the terms agreed on by Grant and Lee at Appomation shall be earlied out. More we have no tasked, less, we will

A MATTER OF MONEY.

Why Two Boston Aldermen Changed Their

Boston, March 20.-A lively scandal involving members of the Board of Aldermen of last year has just been unearthed by Mayor Matthews and, as a result of the Mayor's investigations, Vincent La Forme, a Director of Public Institutions, has resigned under pressure.

The reason for this action is found in his admission of having paid \$500 for the votes of one or more Aldermen. Mr. Laform was nominated by Mayor Hart, but when his name was first considered by the Aldermen it was rejected by considered by the Alderman it was rejected by a vote of 7 to 5.

At a subsequent meeting Laform was confirmed by a vote of 7 to 5. Laform says his 5500 check wrought a change in the opinions of two aldermen, but he does not know their

names.
The negotiations, he says, were carried on by his son Frank. He himself knew nothing of the plot until after his confirmation. Then his son informed him that il had been necessary to promise \$500 in order to secure necessary.

to promise soot in color to yourse.

Daforme did not ask any questions, but made out a check for \$500 in favor of his son. The two members under suspicion give as a reason for changing their votes rollitical present from influential persons. They deny that they received any money.

An Autograph Brings \$1,975 at Auction. Boston, March 20,-The extraordinary high price of \$1.275 was paid for a letter at the Leffingwell autograph auction this morning. Cant. Natan Hale, the American martyr spy of Cant. Natan Hale, the American marryr spy of the Bevolution, wrote the letter to the proprie-tors of the Union School in regard to their meeting to accept an act of incorporation, choose officers, fc. It was dated Feb. 22, 1775, and was probably written while Hale was teaching at New London. Mr. W. R. Heniamin was the successful hidder. The bidding began at \$100, reached \$500 in a moment, then rapidly went up.

went ur.

One of the features of to-day's sale was the breaking up of a complete collection of autographs of the signers of the Decisration of Independence. The jotal amount realized for the set was \$10.350. It is said to be the best sale yet made of the "Signers."

A Farmer Murders His Wife with an Axe. WHEELING, W. Va., March 20.-Peter Richmond, a farmer living about seven miles from Cameron, Marshall county, quarrelled yester-day with his wife. He rushed out into the woodshed, and, returning with an axe, felled her to the floor, nearly severing her head from her body. He then attacked his mother, who ran acreaming from the house. Neighbors rushed is an aver, owered kiehmond. The man seemed in an insane frensy.

The Anacondo Copper Mine Shut Down. Burrs, Mont., March 20 .- At noon to-day all mines belonging to the Anaconda Company, the greatest copper producer in the world, shut down. This was caused by a disagreement with the Montana Union Railway, which hauls one from Butte to the smelters at Anaconda.
The railway wanted to a lyance rates about one-third, and the company refused to yield. The shul-down will throw about 8,000 man out of work.

Robert Louis Stevenson. The Stevenson Letters from the Southern Seas are continued in THE BUNDAY SUN. These letters are the literary event of 1891.

Mrs. Francis Hodgeon Burnett Contributes to the 31 page Easter number of the New York Arter, haused March 21. a tou him as with on You Arter 1 fairs and the Private "right in the line of her I take Levi Pountieroy." Amelia E. Barr warre "I take Levi Barret arrelation of the Contribution of the

THE CRY FOR REPARATION. ITALIANS IN MASS MEETING DEMAND

PUNISHMENT OF THE LYNCHERS.

Colmness and Confidence the Text of the Speakers—Italy's Ironclads, They Say, Are Not for Use Against America. The mass meeting of Italians called to pro-

test aga nat the New Orleans killing was held in Cooper Union last night at 7 o'clock. The large hall was full, and thousands stood outside the building. Representatives of eightyeight of the ninety Italian societies of this and neighboring cities were present. Signor d'Angel opresided. The committee in charge of the arrange-

ments occupied seats on the platform. With them sat George Francis Train, who were a blue swallow-tailed cost with large brass buttons. The front of the platform was draped, and a strip of black cloth was stretched from the ceiling over the back of the platform to the front row of pillars. The wall back of the platform was hung with American and draped Italian flags, and the speakers' stand was covered with flags and draped. There was no music. Capt. McCulagh and seventy-five policemen were present. In opening the meeting Signor d'Angele proposed three cheers for the Stars and Stripes. which were given with great enthusiasm. Prof. Michelangele was the first speaker. After Prof. Michelangele was the first speaker. After advising the meeting to be calm, he said: "The press proposes a compensation. Do you believe that a handful of dollars can dry up the tears of those widows, or the blood that has been shed? Can money crass the blemish on our civilization? Keep your dollars for yourselves. For the innocent families of the victims Italy will provide, that same Italy which has promised to revenge us, because, God be thanked, we have ironclade that plough the ocean unconquered, and soluiers who know how to win and die."

Dr. R. Assella, Vice-President of the committee, said: "We are here to protest against the infamous tragedy perpetrated in this century of civilization. The conductof the Italians in this momentous instant is calm. We are a strong nation, but we will not with French light-headedness compromise our good relations with this nation, whose common sense will give us reparation."

Signot Rovers of the Raio-Americano then

tions with this nation, whose common sense will give us reparation."

Signor Itoveral of the Halo-Americano then spoke. When he mentioned the "infamous crime of Farkerson," the hall was filled with shouts of "Morte di Parkerson!" Signor Roversi said Italy would demand and receive full and complete satisfaction.

As signor Clambelli of It Oristoforo Colombo began to sneak the crowd outside tried to get in. For a few minutes it looked as if there was going to be a row. Capt. McCuliagh wavel his long night stick and ordered the crowd back. Halfs dozen patroimen assisted him and the crowd retired.

Then Signor d'Angelo and some of the other speakers went outside and addressed the overflow. The men crowded around the doorway and stood in the driving rain listening to the speakers or yelling their throats sore in vehement approval.

speakers or yelling their throats sore in vehement approval.
Inside Bignor Ciambelli was saying: "We Italians, classed as hot-blooded, and compared to voicances, are here to-night as calm and sell-possessed as the sons of this country. We do not wish for war with this nation. Cur navy is for other enemies. The first shot of our caunons must be aimed at the odicus Austrian flag, not at the flag of liberty. We ask a just reparation. We demand it without fear, and the Federal authorities will certainly grant it to us. We do not de end assassination and we abor orime. If our countrymen had been condemned by the jurymen, our colonies would have marked that date with a black apot, but not one voice would have been raised to protest against the verdict."

date with a black apot, but not one voice would have been raised to protest against the verdict."

A. d'Agostino, for the Italian societies, and T. Palumbo of the Emigranto Italian also apoke in Italian. Pietro Ciancimino, the representative of the Brooklyn societies, spoke in English. He said: "If any of those twelve in ora were sorrupted, ahame to New Orleans, We as Italians want to know the truth. This Parkarson is sellow who is always getting into trouble." Mr. Train and waited a long time to speak. He raid: "You didn't know these men could be so calm, Much more caim, Cast, McCullach, than Tammany Half or the Union League would be under similar political circumstances. The assassination of Hennessy was by the Ru-Klux Klan, I want to say to you that if Cant, McCullagh or Capt, Allaire; or my friend Byrnes over there had been in charge in New Orleans 10,000 men would have been killed. And I want these rolice Captains to go to Albany and insist that the 3,000 rank and file of the police force have their police clothes paid for, and not say that we give them \$1,200 a year and then charge them \$200 for their hats, socks, and shoes." Wild shouting greeted the Citizen's speech. In response to veluement calls for more, he gave an epitome of Italian history in Italian.

Somebody sent to the President this notice: "If you want this meeting endored by the American press you must denounce the Maffia as un-American and opposed to all well-regulated society." The rendar evidenty thought to aroure feeling against the American press, but he was not successful.

Secretary Ligniti made a short speech and then read the resolutions. The preamble recited the story of the murder of Hennessy and the subsequent events which terminated in the lynching, and was iollowed by these resolutions:

That its American citizens of Italian birth and extraction are desired.

the lynching, and was lollowed by these resultations:

That the American citizens of Italian birth and extractions assembled in mass meeting of indignation at tractions assembled in mass meeting of indignation at traction retilies, do hereby appeal and apply to the authorities of the United States for the apprehension and immediate punishment of the signers of said manifesto which called out the mode of the city of New Orleans, and of all and every participant in the assassination of the eleven innocent, normally and perfected Italians white confined in the parish jail in the said city, on Paturday last, the 14th instant and institute in the content of the cont

STILL INVESTIGATING THE JURY.

The Boy Marchest at New Orleans is Still Insane-Italians Talking Now, NEW ORLEANS, March 20 .- The Grand Jury and the Committee of Safety are still investigating the cases of the Hennessy jurors in connection with the bribery charges, but have made no public announcement as yet. When it was announced that the boy Marchesi had been released from prison consider-

able interest was felt in his behalf. The boy's mind has not yet recovered from the shock of Saturday's affair. Although his life has been spared, he lost his father by the mob. The youth regards all his old baunts with terror and aversion, and his

Constant appeal is to get away.

Marchesi's case has been laid before Consul Corts, who has undertaken to assist him. The boy has relatives in Rocamena, a town near Palerme, and it is proposed to commit him to their care. The next ship that sails for Italy will carry him away from the scene of his terri-

The situation here, so far as the Italians are concerned, is very much improved, in consequence of the discretion of the Italian residents of the city. For the first few days after the lynching the Italians said nothing, and it was impossible to get one of them to talk on the subject. Signor Pasquale Corte, the Italian Consul. while inso dignified and so free from bluster that he was handsomely complimented by the New Orleans press. The Italians are now inking. Father Manoritia, the head of the Italian Church here: Mr. Rocchi, the father of the Italian colony: Mr. Lucca, editor of the Italian newspaper, the Italian Consultant Church here: Mr. Rocchi, the father of the Italian newspaper, the Italian Consultant Church here: Mr. Rocchi, the Italian Consultant Church here: Mr. Rocchi, the Italian Consultant Church here: Mr. Rocchi is a Italian Consultant Church here are not been and stream their views on the situation. Histor Corte action of the said to furnish the authorities with a list of them, but doubted whether it would be of much advantage, as the criminals had probably changed their names when coming to this country. Father Manorities is a reliever in the Mana and has even gone so far as to point out some of the men who her thinks beings to it. Mr. Rocchi is inclined to think that some of the men who were killed were guity. He believes in the Mana and draws a distinction between the Biellians and Italians. He thinks that he criminal element in the Italian population stood in the way of the development of the colony.

Mr. Leese emphasizes the distinction between the Biellians and Italians. He thinks that the United States cought to per an Indemnity for the men killed by the mob.

Mr. Lamantia, former Consul, thinks it a mistake for the Italian population to take up ified and so free from bluster that he

the case of the men who were alain, and 20,000 orderly and law-abiding Italian citizens should not suffer because of the offences of a few.

Bimilar views are expressed by a number of other influential Italians here. While they think that the authorities were criminally negligen in their failure to protect prisoners, they recognize that the affair has put a quietian to the Mafia. They recognize also that the Italian colony here has suffered from this criminal element, that its leading members have been fleeced and blackmailed and kept in terror of their lives. One of the results of the action of the mob therefor, will be, they think, to put the Italian colony on a better basis.

The killing of Hennessy and the lynching of the prisoners have frightened a number of Italians away from this city, and there, triends or relatives of the men necused of the Hennessy assasination, were adviced by the Italian Congulito leave town until the admir blew over. There will be no mass meeting of Italians here.

The Gazetta Cattolica, the Italian Catholic

There will be no mass meeting of Italians here.

There will be no mass meeting of Italians here.

The Gazetta Cattolica, the Italian Catholic newspaper of this city, declares that the trouble here has been that the Italian colony has been divided into factions. It says:

The immediate cause of the popular fury of last Saturday was but the schism of two parties, which endeavored their best, both by words and deeds, to destroy each other. Should our colony of New Orleans have been of one heart and soul, should it have been united and not divided into so many parties, so many families to day would not shed warm and bitter tears. In the heat and passion over the sad fatte of our eleven Italian or Italo-Americans, we can but advise our colony to maintain that dignity of behavior which befits the nation that taught civilization to the world, and not insult the Government whose guests we are and whose relations with Italy are of the most friendly character. We should endeavor, by asking in the name of God and of our country, to induce the Matranga and Provenzano factions to become friends again, to forgive each other, and work together honestly in the fruit trade, under the direction of some one enjoying the confidence of both factions and that of the fruit importers, organizing a society of stevedores, who should be well and faithfully paid for their labor, in order that iney may honorably support their families.

This is, in our opion, the only means to stop in future disgraceful contentions with scandalous consequences."

PITTSBURGH ITALIANS DIVIDED.

They Don't Knew Whether to Appeal to

PITTSBURGH. March 20.-There is a sblit among the Italians here as to whether their appeal for the enforcement of justice in the New Orleans matter should be to the American or Italian Government. The President of their preliminary meeting, A. Storigi, resigned his chair last night and left the hall. In an interview to-day he said: "I am an American citizen, and as such I cannot conscientiously help any movement where appeal is to be made to a foreign Government to redress wrong by individuals residing in this country. While I disapprove the killing of the eleven victims. I disapprove the killing of the eleven victims. It will not aid an appeal to any foreign Government. By my own free will I became an American citizen, and I will support the Government, laws, and institutions of this country. If at any time the United States should be at war with Italy or with any ether power, and for any reason whatever. I shall fight for the United States and bring my boys with me." his chair last night and left the hall. In an in-

LA MAFIA IN WASHINGTON.

The "Critic" Thinks It Has Found Evidences of Its Existence There, WASHINGTON, March 20.-The editor of the

Evening Critic has received a postal card of which he publishes a facsimile this evening. It reads as follows:

THE ENTOR: If you don't stop insulting the land of our birth and distorting facts about the massacre of our innocest countrymen the same fate may evertake you. We Italians never forgive. Mind! You have been warned.

Upon receipt of this warning, which the editor is inclined to regard as a hoax, the Critic conducted an investigation to ascertain whether La Mafia exists in Washington. The result. It is claimed, justifies the angunes-ment that a secret tribunal exists here, to which is referred for settlement all differences between members, and that tribunal is in constant communication with agents of La Maña. The !ritic ars: "The vendetts, as it is generally understood, does not exist here."

In this city there are about 1,000 Italians, the greater part of whom are Neapolitans. There are less than half a hundred Sicilians here. These men profer to settle their disputes among themselves without appealing to the courts. The tribunal whose jurisdiction all the more humble classes of Italians recognize taxes charge of all disputes between memoers. A council of three men hears the evidence, decides what punishment shall be inflicted, and its done. Usually the nunshment never exceeds a fine, which is paid without quibbling. So far the occasion has never presented itself for the infliction of any greater punishment.

it is done. Usually the nunishment never axceeds a fine, which is paid without quibbling. Bo far the occasion has never presented itself for the infliction of any greater punishment. Nevertheless this council rules with a rod of iron, and is as much feared as the Venetian Council of Ten.

A link in the chain which goes to prove whether a Maña society exists here or not is the constant visits here of emissaries of that order who are continually passing to and fro between the Northern and Houthern cities. The frequent presence in this city of Marcellia Jolocco also tends to corroborate this view. He made his first appearance here alout five months ago, and remained for several weeks. This man is known to pass back ward and forward between Philadelphia. Baltimore, and New Orleans, but for certain reasons never goes to New York. In 1881 Jorocco killed two Italians in Denver. He was in partnership with another Italian, and conducted a barber shop. One evening three Italian municians were playing in front of the shop, and as it was relosing time they were invited in. No money was given to them, but the "g. owier" was worked.

It was ancertained that the men had a large sum of money, and, after they were sufficiently under the influence of drugged liquor, Jorocco used the stiletto on two of them. Variosa, the harp player, was spared, but compelled to take an oath never to reveal the seoret, pledging himself in a whiskey giass of blood that poured from the wounds of his dying companions. The two boiles were buried under the fit or of the barber shop.

W. F. Smith, now in Wassington, but formerly connected with the detective force in Denver, busined has a branch he should leave the country. He was in ill health at the time and not expected to live.

It was nroved on the trial that he was pardoned by Gov. Grant, on the condition that he should leave the country. He was in ill health at the time and not expected to live.

It was nroved on the trial that he was pardoned by Gov. Grant, on the condition that he should leave

Italian Mass Meeting in Newark.

NEWARE, March 20 .- About 500 Italians held an indignation meeting to-night. Antonio Carrara pro-ided, and addresses were made in English by J. Frank Fort and William R. Williams. Republican politicisms, and in Italian liams. Republican politicians, and in Italian by James M. Trimble, a lawyer with large practice in Italian civil and criminal cases.

Mr. Fort said that New Orleans was the only citvin this country where such a massacre was possible. Mr. Trimble spoke of it as unwarranted murder. G. Mallerrari also made an address in Italian, desolutions were passed recommending the Government to make a searching investigation and to bring the criminals to justice.

He Says the Italians Here Will Arm. OTTAWA, March 20 .- An Italian named Antonio Scarpello. Who is largely engaged in securing Italian labor for railway construction and forcentractors for other public works, toand for contractors for other public works, to-day received a letter from a leading Italian in Fann-yivania whose name and location he re-fused to disclose, asking him to take a hand in the organization now going on among the Ital-ians to avenge the recent slaughter of their countrymen in New Oriesms. The correspond-ent in question wrote to his friend in Ottawa, that friends in Italy had cabled that they would contribute fourteen themsand stand of arms to equip that number of fellow country-men in the United States and Canada to ad-vance on New Orleans.

What Chicago Gots from Home. CHICAGO, March 20.-The following private cablegram has been received here from Rome: "I am informed that assurances on the part of the Federal Government at Washington bare reached here saying that ample and satisfac-tory reparation will be given."

A Board of Trade Endorses the Mob. Hastings, Neb., March 20.-The Board of Trade has prepared resolutions tendering to Mr. Parkerson and the many thousands of other citizens of New Orleans the approval of the action taken by them in last Saturday's lynching.

LAWRENCE BARRETT DEAD. HOPE OF HIS RECOVERY ABANDONED BARLY LAST EVENING."

The Cold Which Steabled Him on Wednes day Developed Pneumenia, Which Was Compilented by His Old Trouble-His Wife Was with Him at the Last, Lawrence Barrett, the actor, died at 10:45 colock last night in his rooms at the Windsor Hotel. The news, though it is sudden to the public, was not unexpected by a small circle of

his friends.

Mr. Barrett had been suffering from a severe cold for several days, and on Wednesday night while playing De Mauprat to Edwin Booth's Richelian he was selsed with a chill.

At the end of the third act he gave up his part, which was continued by Lawrence Hanley. It was thought then that Mr. Bafrett would be able to appear on the following Thursday evening it was andounced that be

was too ill to play,
When he was taken to the hotel on Wednesday a messenger was sent for Dr. P. F. Chambers. The Doctor found his temperatore 108, and feared pneumonia. On Thursday morning he called Dr. Henry F. Walker in con-sultation, as he had found decided symptoms of pneumonia. Mrs. Barrett came on from Boston, and said she feared the worst. At her request they telegraphed for Joseph T. Oliver of Boston, Mr. Barrett's family physician. By this time pneumonia was clearly developed, but it was thought the patient would pull through.

Mrs. Barrett and the doctors were at his bedside all yesterday. Mr. Barrett was very quiet. and slept a great deal. He frequently nourishment in the form of broth and cham-At 5 P. M. the doctors held a consultation.

and found Mr. Barrett's condition not so good. They then had little hope of his living. Mrs. Barrett asked how long he could live. and they told her probably until Sunday. Mr. Barrett was conscious, and answered ques-

tions feebly. Bhortly after this he sank into

deep sleep. Another consultation was held at 10 o'clock last night. A chang for the worse was apparent. His temp rature w-= 105%, and his heart was much we thrued. The doctors saw it was question of ar bour or two, and so told Mrs

Barrett. Mr. Barrett fell into a stupor, from which he was aroused with great difficulty. He could not speak. He remained in this condition un-

tii 10:45 o'clock, when he died.
No one was in the room except Mrs. Barrett, the three doctors, the trained nurse, and the managers of Booth and Barrett.

The pneumonia would probably not have killed Mr. Barrett, the doctors say, had it not been complicated with leucocythaemia. panying impoverishmentof the blood which has troubled him for two years, and which was the cause of the surgical operation which he recently underwent.

Dr. Oliver says that he was peculiarly liable to pneumonia and knew it, and that he also knew he would fall an easy prey to the disease on account of the impoverishment of his blood. The immediate cause of death was failure of

the heart.
Dr. Chambers says that Mr. Barrett was conscious on Thursday of the gravity of his condition.

Arrangements had been made at the Broadway Theatre before the news came to give "Romeo and Juliet" this evening instead of "David Garrick" and "Yorick's Love," Lawrence Hanley played Macduff yesterday to Mr. Booth's Macheth.

Mr. Barrett was born of Irish parents in Paterson, N. J., on April 4, 1833, Browne's History of the American Stage says that his family name was Brannigan, but this has been denied. His boyish fondness for the stage did not prevent his being put into a Detroit dry goods house at 16, but before long he managed to get a place in the old Metropolitan Theatre of that city. His first speaking part was that of Murad in the "French Spy." He devoted himself with such diligence to his calling, playing every part assigned to him with equal care, that in a year he had advanced to the dig-nity of playing Romeo to the Juliet of Julia Dean Hayne. After acting in Pittaburgh, St. Louis, Chicago, and other Western towns he was engaged in December, 1858, at the Chambers Street Theatre of this city. where he appeared as Sir Thomas Clifford in "The Hunchback." Under the management of Mr. Burton during the next two years he supported Edwin Booth. Charlotte Cushman, and other stars of the period. Later he played leading parts at the Boston Museum and the Howard Athenœum. When the ty-eighth Massachusetts infantry as Captain, and served with marked distinction. When the war was over he returned to the stage and played in Philadelphia. Washington. and finally in the Winter Garden. in this city. where he acted Othello to Mr. Booth's Iago in a manner that excited the commendation of the alder Wallack.

It was in New Orleans when managing the Varieties Theatre that Mr. Barrett for the first time acted as Richelieu, a part with which he has been perhaps more closely identified than any other. He also appeared as Shulock and Hamlet. Association with Edwin Forrest at this time led him to a study of the history and literature of the stage to his lasting benefit. His first tour as a star was in the leading part of "Rosedale," which he bought of Mr. Lester Wallack in 1864. From 1867 to 1870 he played with acceptance nearly all his various rôles in San Francisco. In returning to this city he played with Mr. Booth in Booth's Theatre. After another season in New Orleans he played Cassius to Booth's Bridge in this city. The great part of the next two years was spent in highly successful tours through the country. In the grand revival of "Julius Cosar" at Booth's Tneatre in 1875 he appeared as Cassius, Later he played King Leer, and subsequently he produced "Yorrick's Love" at the Park Theatre. He first brought out Boker's "Francesa di Rimini" at the Chestuut Street Theatre. Philadelphia.in 1882. His acting of the hunchback Lanciotti won golden opinor the numeroses Lastons won golden opin-ions, and the play had a run of nine weeks the following year at the Star Theatre. Mr. Bar-rett visited Engiand in 1867, 1861, 1863, and 1884, and played there with success the rôles which had made him famous in this country. When in England Mr. Barrett met Irving, and he was the first actor to welcome Irving when Irving first came to this country.

This is the fifth year of the partnership of Mr. Barrett and Mr. Booth, with which everyone is familiar. Mr. Booth had not for a long time played a full season until the partnership time played a full season until the partnership began. Mr. Barrest's friendship with Mr. Booth was never broken from the first time they acted together, nearly half a century ago. An incident of the partnership, curious in view of Mr. Barrest's death, was the announce-ment that Mr. Barrest made on the stage at Buffalo on April 3, 1600, that Mr. Booth was, he feared, dying. Mr. Booth, it was reported, had suffered an attack of paralysis. An understudy lego made the earlier appearances for him in "Otbello." Barrett playing Othello. The curtain did not rise for the third act. Mr. Barretteame before the curtain and announced that Mr. Booth was partially paralyzed. He

"We fear that this is the beginning of the end. The world has probably heard for the

He said that he had simply lost his voice. A HOBGOBLIN AFTER THEM. something which had occurred several times before. After resting a few weeks he resumed

his engagements,
Mr. Barrett's chief claim to distinction mong American mangers was probably his boldness in producing untried plays and plays by American authors, such as Mr. W. D. Howell's "Yorick," Mr. Young's "Pendragon" and "Ganelon," and Mr. Baker's "Francesca da Rimini." He also made known Robert Browning's "Blot in the 'Scutcheon." and De Banaille's "Gringoire," under the name of "The King's Pleasure." He brobably did more than any other American manager or actor to give artistic com-nicteness to the plays of the higher class. It had been his desire to carry on this work, in which he took an especial pride, in a theatre of

bis own in this city.

While Mr. Barrett earned a histrionic reputation early, his first attempts at acting in Detroit were as much a failure as Disraeli's first speach. He forgot the lines of his initial apeaking part and was hissed off the stage. This occurred as regularly as the curtain rose for the next three months. Then all at once his stage fright left him, and, after some barnstorning experiences, he sprang at a tound into the first ranks of his profession.

Mr. Barrett was the author of a life of Edwin Forrest. He was married in 1859 to the daughters is married to a German nobleman, and lives at Stuttgort. Another is the wife of the caph Anderson. Mary Anderson's brother, who has been assisting Mr. Barrett in the management of his company. troit were as much a failure as Disraeli's first

YOUNG MR. LAVELLE IN A SCRAPE.

His Reported Bemarks About Judge Law rence May Go to the General Term,

George A. Lavelle, a junior clerk in the offlee of the Corporation Counsel at a salary of \$200 a year, has had charge of the work of collecting fines imposed on delinquent jurors and he has been very successful at it. Last Monsupplementary proceedings begun against a urged the case with considerable heat. The juror contended that he had not received notice of his selection to serve on a jury. While the case was on, David Lees, Judge Lawrence's private secretary, held a brief conversation with his Honor. A few minutes later Judge Lawrence said that if the juror had not received the notice sent him it would be unjust to punish him for non-attendance, and the case was diamissed.

This, it appears, excited Mr. Lavelle, and he talked about it very much. It is reported that he said that Mr. Lees had better be careful what he did, and that if he interceded in behalf of a delinquent juror again he might get himself into trouble. It is also said that he made tion upon Judge Lawrence.

The things he said, whatever they were were whispered about and finally reached the ears of Judge Lawrence. The latter sent for Corporation Counsel Clark, and related the circumstances to him. Judge Lawrence thought that if Mr. Clark took the young man to task and impressed upon his mind the respect that was due a Justice of the Supreme Court it might make him more cautious. The trouble would have ended here if the

other Supreme Court Judges had not heard of the matter. It is said that they have insisted that Judge Lawrence shall lay the case before the General Term. Mr. Lavelle is a brother of the Rev. Father

Lavelle of the Cathedral. MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

Francis Lingo Convicted-Probably Guille CAMDEN, March 20 .- Francis Lingo was convicted of murder in the first degree to-day for no emotion when the foreman announced the verdict. This conviction is looked upon as a second acquittal of Chalkley Leconey, who was tried and acquitted a short time ago on a charge of murdering his niece, Annie Leconey. Lingo was suspected of that crime, but there was no evidence to hold him. Both crimes were similar in character and brutality. Lingo was in the employ of Leconey when the first was committed, and of Miller when the second dered in Leconey's house, while Mrs. Miller was intercepted and murdered in a bush lot.

SEVEN PERISHED IN THE STORM.

It Threw 8,000 Railroad Men Out of Work on the Great Northern Extension Sr. Paul, March 20 .- Advices from Cut Bank, Montana, the present terminus of the Great Northern extension, etate that the heavy storm of six weeks ago totally suspended work of all kinds, throwing 2,000 men out of employment. A large number of men started to traverse the deep anow to Summit, 110 miles further west, and many perished from cold and exposure. The record so far is seven deaths from freezing, while a large number of men had their arms and legs severely frozen. It is also certain that a great many have perished of whom no traces have been found and whose bodies have made food for wolves and coyotes.

EX-SPEAKER REED GOES TO EUROPE. He Will Take Notes While he is There and Will Print Them When he Gots Back.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed spent last night at the house of Theodore Roosevelt, 689 Madi-

son avenue.

Mr. Reed will sail for Europe to-day, and expects to be gone several months. He will pay particular attention to the legislative bodies of European States, and will give the public the benefit of his studies in the form of maga-zine articles.

The Ames Crevasse Growing Wider. NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—The Ames crevasse is now 350 feet wide, and growing larger daily. The engineers think it would be folly to attempt to close it now, but believe this can be done when the river falls somewhat and the

suburbs of New Orleans, will escape the flood. The entire population of the town turned out outlook here has improved in the last two days. Kidnapped by Cuban Bandite. HAVANA, March 20 .- Notwithstanding the

current is not so swift.

It is probable that Gretna, one of the western

kidnapplag is still carried on at intervals. The latest work of the bandits was the carrying off of a youth near Banta Clara, who was kept in captivity until his friends had paid the ransom of \$510 demanded by his captors.

stringent measures recently taken by the

A Little Girl Kidnapped. CANAJOHABIE, March 20.-Excitement was high here to-day over the kidnapping of Florence, 9-year-old daughter of James S. Letties. The little girl was on her way to school when as old woman enticed her to the depot with eardy, and thence on the cars. After a search the child was foun ito-night at Amsterdam and the kidnapper arrested.

Teller Davis Among the Lost. Mr. P. F. Schofield of 55 Leonard street, a friend of Charles G. Davis of Boston, one of the cabin passengers on the steamship Utopia, received this despatch yesterday afternoon from the agents of the Anchor line:

Have just received cable stating that Mr. Davis was look.

Mr. Davis was teller of the Columbian Na-tional Bank in Boston and was on a vacation, Improved Service to Oswego.

The New York Central will place in service, beginning next Sunday, a through line of Wagner sleeping cars to Oswego on the fast St. Louis express leaving Grand Central station at 8:15 P. M.—Adv.

Pastour, the French scientist, invented a garm-proof.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

STAMPEDE OF 1.500 COLORED SCHOOL CHILDREN IN CHARLESTON.

Fig Islander Starts to Address Thom-He Told Thom that Once He Was a Can-nibal, and that Started a Pante-The Cannibal Arrested for Scaring the Children. CHARLESTON, S. C., March 20,-The entire olored population of Charleston was thrown into excitement to-day by a panic among the

colored children of the Morris street school.

This is the largest colored school in the United

States, having nearly 1,500 pupils. It was about half past 10 o'clock when a wiry built, bright-looking, copper-colored man, dressed in the fautastic costume of an East Indian, walked into one of the class rooms of the primary department and began to make a

speech to the children.

He told them that he was a reformed cannibal, and used to eat human beings, and his general appearance bore out his assertion. The colored people have lately teen on their perennial scare about the medical students.

and were easily frightened.

Tho children laughed at the speaker at first, but he ran at one of the girls with outstretched arms, and she fled shricking that the man was going to eat her. Swiftly the panic spread, and in a moment the entire school was in a panic, They rushed helter skelter out of the class cooms, down the stairs, out in the yard, and thence pell-mell through the gates and over

the fences into the street.

The excitement spread through the primary to the intermediate department, and within three minutes after the first shrick of the frightened girl rang through the building there was not a child in it. Soon the colored population for squares around were attracted by the

children's screams.

The street in front of the building was pack-The street in front of the building was packed with negroes, everybody was yelling at the top of his velce, and for a while it seemed as though pandemenium had been let loose. News of the panic apread as if by magic throughout the city, and by the time it reached the lower pertion of the city had been magnified into a terrible socident.

The building was said to have caved in and hundreds of lives been lost. A platoon of policemen arrived on the scene, but were utterly powerloss to keep the crowd away. Mothers scaled the fences shricking for their children, and the confusion became worse and worse, after a long battle the police managed to clear space enough to allow the children to come out and matters were finally quieted.

Only three out of 1,500 punils were injured, and none fatally. The man who caused the panic was arrested, and had to be escorted to the police station under strong guard.

He says he is a Fili Isander. 79 years old, and was once a cannibal. He gives the name of John Charven, and save he dined once with Mr. Blaine at his home in Maine.

He is now on a lecturing tour, and was to have lectured to-alght in one of the large negro churches. He claims to be a British subject, and says he will demand satisfaction for his treatment here.

When he went to the school he was dressed in crimson damask, and his fineer nalls were several inches long. He has filed teeth. He denies that he wanted to frighten the children.

PATCHOGUE LACK

It Used to Be Nottingham Lace, but the McKinley Tarif Has Changed That

Assistant Appraiser Joseph C. Biglin was assigned yesterday to appraise more foreign machinery brought here from England. This ot is worth \$50,000, and is from Nottingham. and was used for the manufacture of lace and lace curtains. The machinery is consigned to Anderson, Churchill & Co. of New York, who say that, all told, \$190,000 worth will be brought over, and that lace works will be established at Patchogue, where 200 men will be employed. The change of base, it was said, was brought about by the McKinley duties on Nottingham lace and lace curtains.

The Weather.

Two storms appeared on yesterday's chart; one over the eastern part of the country, another in the upper Mississippi valley. The eastern storm centre was in phore on the Atlantic coast, and made more dangerous by the provalence of fog. The rain area reached from the Ohio valley to the North Carolina quast, the lower lake region, and the middle Atlantic and New England States, except Maine.

The Northwest storm was acquiring ec the upper part of the Mississippi valley and the westers lake regions to day.

The wind in this city blew steadily from the north

east, varying from twenty to thirty-nine miles an hous, It was highest at 6:30 P. M. Average humidity, 63 per cent.; highest Government temperature. Det. low-est. 83°. Rain began at 8:15 P. M. To-day promises to be rainy, clearing in the afternoon, and warmer; Sun-day, fair, warmer.

The thermometer in Ferry's pharmacy in Tun Sen

The thermometer in Ferry's pharmacy in Tax See building yesterday recorded the temperature as follows:

| 1800, | 1901, | 3-30 P.M. | 1900, | 1801, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, | 1804, |

FORMALE TILL S P. M. SATURDAY.
For Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, increasing cloudiness and light rain; slightly warmer; east winds, For Massachusetts, Shode Island, Connecticut, and eastern New York, rain; slightly wormer; east gales. For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, rain; warmer; Saturday night cast gales.
For the District of Columbia, Delawars, and Maryland, light rain; warmer Saturday night; variable

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Cotton and Stock Exchange will close on Good Friday. The Grand Jury will begin on Monday an investiga-A reat was sold on the Flock Exchange yesterday for \$10,000, the lowest price in many years. The firemen yesterday pulled down the dangerous walls of Counteid's Folly, in Bleegaer street.

Raymond Sheran a 2½ year-old child of John Sheran of 3)! Rast Fortieth street was scalded to death yester-day. He sat down on a wash boller on the floor and then fell over into it. then fell over into it.

The first boat to go up the Hudson River as far as
Troy will be the Naratoga of the Citizens' line on Sun-day, wha will be fellowed on Monday by the City of
Troy from Fier 4d, North River. Leonard Brown, the nurse who robbed his patient, william E. sanford of \$1,300 in cash and lewelry, pleaded guilty yesterday in the General Sessions and was cont to the Emira Beformatory.

In the Special Sessions yesterday Margaret Doyle of 18 Cornella street was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months for giving fluor to her two year-old child, which was ill. and which subsequently died. The sale of brick brac, swords armor, turniture and pictures belonging to the late Lester Wallack and his lather. James W. Wallack was concluded yesterday as by University place. It produced about \$14.000. Judge Ingraham has appointed Henry Winthrop Gray receiver of the United Lines Telegraph Company in a foreclosing suit by the Farmers Loan and Trust Company. The receiver is required to furnish a bond of \$25,000.

PALCO.

Por assumiting little girls John Esposito of 225 Westlitty seventh street was sentenced in the General Reccions to fiftee years' imprisonment, and L Gregory,
colored, of did East binety-seventh street, to seven-George Abrahama, one of the striking cleakmakers, until recently in the employ of Heat Brost in West Twenty-sight street was arrested yesterday for loading in front of the factory, and at Jefferson Market was flood \$10. The union paid the nea.

thed Stu. The union had the fine.

The will of Henry K. Ence makes the widow. Olive T. sole stacturia, and leaves her the household effects and half the residuary catals. The two daughters, Heaste on Natalia, share the other half. There are bequests to kr. Luces mother and sheer.

Emil Berse, who has passed 600) worth of Confederate noise recently, chiefly upon German boarding house keepers on the sast side, pleaded guilty is special feasions yesterday, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penticulary.

George C. Anderson, formerly butler for Edward J. Berwind of SM Madison avenue, stole antique anofiboxes and other curios, valued at \$2,500, from a cabines in Mr Berwind's drawing room. Judge Titigerad sentenced him yesserday to tale prison for five years.

Sentence was suspended yesterday in the General in Mr Herwind's drawing room. Index litegerald santenced him resustably be late prison for five years.

Bentence was suspended yesterday in the disnaral Seasons upon theory Houghton alias Hilly Marr, who was with Dave Cummings when an elaborate set of burgiars' tools was found in tummings's possession. Cummings was sentenced to state prison for five years.

Joseph L. Lyon who was married to his wife. Yannie C., in September, 1870, began a suit in the huprems Court yesterday for the annutiness of his marriage on the ground of mires presentations of his marriage on the ground of mires presentations to a bays that leading the country of the was the wife of the marriage.

Mrs. Mary Chark who lives at the Hotel Marborough, caused the arrest on Thursday of Jacob Lavales Piace, a Frenchman employs is the Houley was the Marriage and employed at the Houley was dealed by the mire of the marriage and the postebook from the office of the academy while she was in the ridius ring. The postebook contained a pair of solitairs diament carrings valued at \$100,00 in money, and several railread tickste. The prisoney was remanded at the forstwille lower years and the prisoney was remanded at the forstwille lower years and the prisoney was intended the forstwille lower years and the prisoney was remanded at the forstwille lower years and the prisoney was remanded at the forstwille lower years and the prisoney was th

Dr. C. H. King's Germetner Prevents contracting is grippe. King's Royal Germe